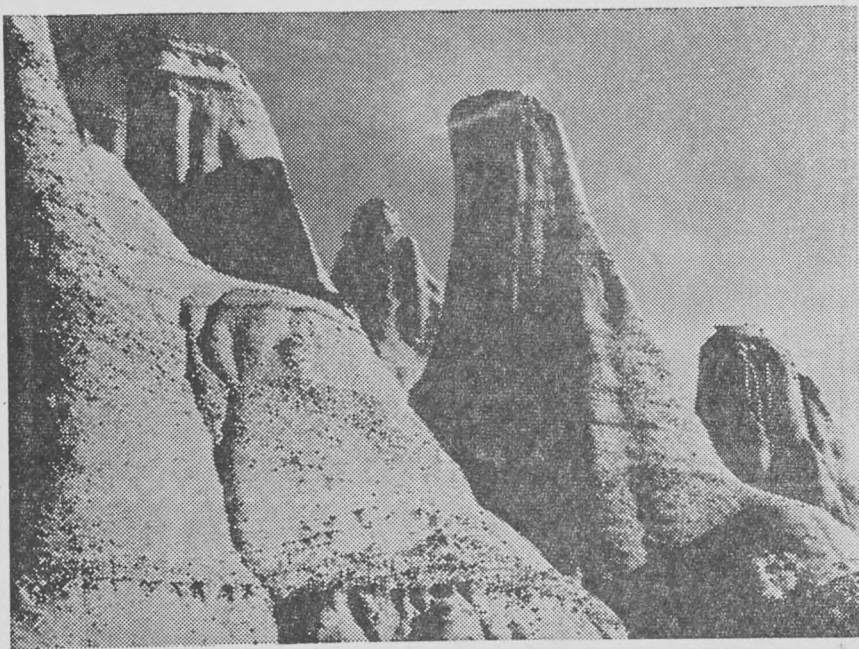


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VALLEY OF THE DINOSAURS

Prepared by Dr. W. R. READ

A visitor approaching the city of Drumheller is suddenly confronted by a mile wide valley where the Red Deer river has excavated below the prairies of Central Alberta to a depth of nearly four hundred feet. Travelling from Calgary via No. 9 Highway the first intimation of an abrupt change in terrain occurs at Horseshoe canyon lookout ten miles south-west of the city of Drumheller. Horseshoe Canyon is only tributary to the Red Deer valley and the scenery here is but a preview of the magnificent vistas that await in the main canyon between Drumheller and Trochu ferry. The grandeur of the multi-colored, sculptured walls of the valley, as viewed from the Dinosaur trail between Drumheller and Munson ferry, is unexcelled elsewhere in Canada. Here are the world famous Badlands of Alberta.

The Red Deer Valley is the result of erosion. The Red Deer river has required only a few thousand years to carve the badlands, but in the process it has revealed a chapter in the history of the earth that was written in the rocks seventy-five million years ago and when deciphered by geologists rivals the best of science fiction.

FOSSILS LIFT THE VEIL OF TIME

Life on our earth has passed through many stages between its birth in the remote past and its present day expression. Great races of creatures arose and flourished for many millions of years and became extinct leaving only their remains as mute evidence of their existence. These remains are called fossils and they comprise bones and tracks of ancient animals, as well as impressions of leaves and petrified wood buried in the rocks of the earth's crust.

Although fossil remains were known to exist as early as 450 B.C., for many centuries they were deprecated as devices planted by the devil to delude man. Another conviction held was that fossils were "relics of that accursed race that perished with the flood." But by the turn of the 19th century a few pioneer students of the earth, geologists (the early geologists were more stone masons than scientists) noticed that a relationship existed between certain layers of rocks and the fossils which they contained. Each layer seemed to have its own characteristic plant and animal remains. These men began to sense dimly vast expanses of time punctuated here and there by profound changes in life, topography and climate. Slowly they began to piece together the petrified bits and pieces into a picture of the life of millions of years ago. Thus was born the science of paleontology, the study of ancient life. Paleontology is an adjunct of geology, the broader science that investigates the structure and history of the earth and in a practical way discovers and exploits all kinds of economic mineral resources including oil, coal, iron and gold and so on.

There are many things of interest in the Red Deer valley for the geologist. For the paleontologist the badlands are a veritable storehouse of fossils which is easily accessible to the amateur fossil hunter as well as the professional collector. A few hours spent exploring the coulees of the valley will prove stimulating and rewarding to anyone who follows the dinosaur trail and visits the local museum.

This earth is perhaps three billion years old. So far as paleontologists can tell the first living things appeared on earth about two billion years ago. For a long time after that, possibly one and a half billion years the only animals were relatively insignificant creatures such as sponges, jellyfish, snails, clams, worms and crab-like beasts, but no animals with back-bones appeared until about four hundred million years ago. These first animals with back-bones were the fishes which were soon followed by creatures that could breathe air and spend part of their lives out of the water, in other words: amphibians, whose living descendants are the frogs, turtles and salamanders. A little later some amphibians became entirely divorced from their life in the water, developed dry, scaly skins and thus became the first reptiles.

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The reptiles soon dominated the land and ushered in the Age of Reptiles. This age is known technically as the Mesozoic Era and lasted about 130 million years. It came to a close about 65 million years ago with the final extinction of the great dinosaurs and most of their lesser allies. Of the reptiles only the turtles, lizards, snakes, crocodiles and the tuatara have survived to modern times. The Age of Mammals in which we live followed the demise of the dinosaurs. The great Ice Age, of which we speak so glibly in terms of long ago, in fact occurred within the last million years and according to some is still with us.

Where in this long history do the rocks in the Red Deer valley fit and how did they come to be?

GEOLOGY

The most abundant rocks in the valley walls are composed of alternate bands of black, brown, grey and white layers of coal, clay, ironstone, shale and sandstone. These rocks are called the Edmonton formation by geologists and the fossils they contain tell us that they date from near the end of the Age of Reptiles, a time known to geologists as the Cretaceous Period. In a few places light grey yellow cliffs can be seen above the darker coloured Edmonton rocks and these belong to the Paskapoo formation which was laid down some 60-65 million years ago at the beginning of the Age of Mammals. Still higher in the bluffs, right up to the prairie's edge and "on top" are yellow gravels, sands and silts which date from sometime in the great Ice Age or Pleistocene Epoch. These sediments are only a few thousand years old and evidently formed in lakes that lay upon the land when the broad glaciers were melting away. The regularly banded yellow silts which can be seen along the highway as it begins its descent towards Drumheller were deposited in old Lake Drumheller which is estimated to have covered an area of approximately eleven hundred square miles. Lake Drumheller was dammed by glacial ice that melted more slowly to the south, but when the ice dam finally disappeared the old lake was drained and the final sculpturing of the Red Deer valley commenced. This occurred only a few thousand years ago. The rim of hills at the prairie level are composed of sand and gravel that was dumped from glacial streams as the melting ice caused their channels to collapse.

What occurred between the end of the Age of Reptiles and the Ice Age is little known in the Drumheller district. Sediments probably continued to be deposited here off and on for the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals, but the glaciers so gouged the surface of the earth that they carried away mile after cubic mile of more recent rocks. Thus was destroyed most of the record in the rocks except those from the very earliest times in the Age of Mammals, which are still preserved in the Paskapoo formation.

THE EDMONTON FORMATION

The colourfully banded layers of the Edmonton formation were deposited by meandering rivers in shallow lakes and lagoons and flood plains. Layer upon layer of mud, clay, silt and sand piled up over thousands of years to a depth of hundreds of feet. In the ensuing millions of years these sediments were cemented and compacted into the hard rocks they are today.

It is a distinctive feature of these rocks that they contain large quantities of the mineral bentonite which is derived from the chemical weathering of volcanic ash. At times, thin but very extensive layers of white volcanic ash were apparently deposited directly in shallow bodies of water covering much of the Central Alberta and Saskatchewan region. This material called the Kneehills tuff in the Drumheller area is very hard and forms a thin white "cap rock" at the rim of Horseshoe canyon. According to geologists the ash itself was evidently spewed out of volcanoes which erupted to the south in what is now the state of Montana.

Most of the sand and mud that forms the Edmonton formation was derived from the erosion of highlands to the west. The Rocky Mountains had begun to rise in the closing phases of the Mesozoic Era (Age of Reptiles) under the influence of what seems an almost unimaginable warping of the American continent. Off and on for hundreds of millions of years a vast

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inland seaway had joined the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean across what now are the prairie states and provinces. Some deposits from this arm of the sea called the Bearpaw formation can be seen south-east of Drumheller where brown shales form the base of the stems of the Hoodoos at Willow Creek. Fossil oyster shells in the Edmonton formation are apparently derived from this inland sea which briefly inundated some of the lowlands at several times during deposition of the Edmonton sediments.

At the very end of the Age of Reptiles the warping of the continent combined with erosion to cause the final retreat of this great seaway from North America. By this time the last of the Edmonton rocks had been deposited.

The Edmonton formation is of great interest because of the wealth of dinosaur bones which it contains. But dinosaurs are not the only fossils in these rocks. Also present are remains of various less spectacular creatures including sharks, alligators, gars and other fishes, salamanders, turtles, lizards, crocodiles and an almost unbelievable sea-monster called a plesiosaur. At several places there are layers of ancient oyster shells and besides coal deposits there are remains of a great variety of plants and petrified tree trunks.

ALBERTA 70 MILLION YEARS AGO

Scientific analysis of the geological and paleontological evidence afforded by the Edmonton formation and its fossils permits the following impressions of what Alberta was like some 70 million years ago.

Where flat prairie land now rises gradually toward the ancient Rocky Mountains a broad swampy delta formed along the edges of the inland sea that stretched north-westward from the Gulf of Mexico. Where the Red Deer river now cuts its canyon there were then broad and meandering streams, with backwaters bordering on the stagnant, which in places produced swamps where vegetation decayed in the first stages of coal formation. These lowlands were periodically flooded and occasionally for several years at a time the sea drowned some of the river mouths. Wide savannas reached inland onto higher ground.

Where now temperatures range from 110 degrees above zero to 50 degrees below and the countryside is swept unmercifully by winter blizzards, the climate was then uniformly sub-tropical and the ground never froze in the winter. Where now trees worthy of the name exist only in sequestered places, then there lived a "forest primeval" composed of tall redwoods, cypresses, sable palms, plane trees, ginkgos and others that today occur only in subtropical climes.

In this setting instead of herds of cattle, sheep and occasional families of antelope there lived hordes of armoured and duck-billed dinosaurs. The variety of these creatures is almost beyond imagination. Armoured dinosaurs resembling horned toads as big as trucks moved sluggishly about the countryside. Fleeter dinosaurs the size of ostriches ran about on long hind legs in search of seeds, flies, insects or perhaps eggs. Always in the background lurked the possibility of sudden crushing death administered

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by the gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs which were among the most devastating destroyers nature has ever devised. Streams and lakes were populated, in addition to the ubiquitous duck-bill dinosaurs, by crocodiles, turtles and fishes, many of which were possibly indistinguishable from their descendants in the present day everglades. And in the trees or wherever else protection could be had from the fearsome brutes of the reptile world, there lived the tiny possum-like creatures, "the advance guard" of the furry minions destined a few million years hence, to inherit the world.

DINOSAUR DISCOVERIES

The most famous petrified remains found in the Drumheller Badlands are the dinosaur bones. While one may find abundant petrified wood, fossil shells, berries, cones and even whole beds of fossil oysters, it is the dinosaur remains that have made the area famous among paleontologists the world over.

In the summer of 1884, Dr. J. B. Tyrrell was dispatched by the Dominion Geological Survey to investigate reported occurrences of coal in the Red Deer river valley. While thus engaged he discovered the head of a petrified monster exposed on a hillside near Kneehill Creek. Dr. Tyrrell sent this and other specimens to Ottawa and Philadelphia for study, and as is usual in scientific research the results of the study were not published until several years afterwards. In 1897 the Drumheller district was visited by a paleontologist, Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe, of the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1910, Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History of New York led the first organized expedition for dinosaurs into the valley between the Trochu ferry and the city of Drumheller. He returned in 1911 and in 1912 to complete his work in the Edmonton formation, and in the three years collected an exceptionally fine series of dinosaur skeletons and skulls. In 1912 also, the world famous fossil hunter, Mr. Charles H. Sternberg explored the area accompanied by his sons, Levi, Charles M. and George. On August 12th of that year, Charles M. Sternberg discovered a large duck-billed dinosaur skeleton on Michichi Creek which was later assembled at the National Museum in Ottawa and became the first dinosaur skeleton to be mounted in a Canadian museum. Although C. H. Sternberg continued to search for dinosaurs in the Canadian fossil fields for several years, he never returned to the Drumheller district. His three sons, however, conducted no less than thirteen expeditions in the general vicinity of Drumheller, Munson, Morrin, Trochu and Ardley. By far the most frequent visitor to the district was Dr. Charles M. Sternberg who, between 1923 and 1947, conducted six expeditions into the valley on behalf of the National Museum of Canada.

As recently as 1955-56 a dinosaur skeleton was excavated by the National Museum of Canada near Munson ferry and although the specimens are perhaps less easily discovered now than in earlier years, there is no evidence that the supply of fossils in the valley is becoming exhausted.

Since the first discoveries were made three quarters of a century ago nearly thirty fairly complete dinosaur skeletons have been obtained from the Red Deer Valley north of Drumheller. Many of these were new to science and have been duly recorded in technical literature that runs to many hundreds of pages.

The best collection of dinosaur skeletons and skulls from the Drumheller districts may be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa. Skulls and partial skeletons of other "Drumheller" dinosaurs are preserved in the Chicago Natural History Museum, the British Museum of Natural History in London, and in several North American and European university collections.

DINOSAURS

Cold stone fossil beds tell us nearly all we know about the dinosaurs. These extinct reptiles however, were once the dominant wild animals throughout about 130 million years of earth history. The last of them died perhaps 65 million years ago when the warm blooded mammals finally inherited the earth.

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The first dinosaurs evolved from small alligator like beasts some 200 million years ago. At first, the dinosaurs were small slender bodied animals quite different from the gigantic behemoths of later times. The first dinosaurs were probably flesh eating animals, but eventually some of these became more omnivorous in diet and later some of these became specialized to an herbivorous diet. The first dinosaurs were evidently bipedal animals, but when as a group they became heavier of body they tended to walk on all fours as their distant ancestors have done. A few dinosaurs, both of the herbivorous and carnivorous kinds, later became bipedal again; in fact it is not certain that the carnivorous dinosaurs ever passed through a completely quadrupedal stage in their evolution.

During the Age of Reptiles, the dinosaurs and their allies managed to become fitted for making a living in almost every conceivable fashion that was available on the earth of their time. For example; while dinosaurs ruled the land some other reptiles took to the sea and others even invaded the air spaces to become the well known Pteradactyls.

The greatest part of the Age of Reptiles had already passed before the Edmonton formation was deposited in Alberta. Most people think of dinosaurs as huge four-legged creatures with long necks and tails and tiny heads, but in fact this kind of dinosaur called sauropods had largely disappeared before any of the Canadian dinosaur beds were deposited. True sauropods still lived in the southern hemisphere and even in the southern parts of the United States (albeit in small numbers), but no remains of sauropods have ever been found in Canada, nor are they likely to be found here.

Many different kinds of dinosaurs however, did exist in the region now traversed by the Red Deer river. Those from the Drumheller district can be grouped roughly into the carnivorous and herbivorous kinds. As usual in nature, there were fewer carnivorous than herbivorous ones and these consisted of huge bipedal beasts 35 feet in length and of smaller animals perhaps no larger than a good sized dog. Of the smaller varieties we know very little because their fossil remains are rare and when found consist usually of teeth and isolated broken bones. The larger carnivorous dinosaurs were exemplified by *Albertosaurus* which was an ancestor of the world famous *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

Albertosaurus had a short neck and body, a long tail, huge head with a mouth full of sabre-like teeth four inches long and powerful hind legs with feet which resembled those of a turkey. The front legs were by contrast so small as to appear practically without function.

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Constructed along similar lines but more slender of body and only about nine feet in length were the ostrich mimic dinosaurs called *Struthiomimus*. Its bone structure tells us that *Struthiomimus* was a true carnivorous dinosaur by descent but it had become adapted to another mode of life. Instead of the powerful jaws armed with fearsome teeth its feeding mechanism was weak and teeth had been replaced with a horny bird-like beak. Its neck was relatively long and slender. Its hindlegs were long and slender. The front legs were longer in proportion than they were in its larger carnivorous colleagues. The food of *Struthiomimus* is somewhat of a mystery. Perhaps it consisted of fruits, berries, insects, eggs, either one or all. One thing is certain, it was a very agile and swift moving animal which resembled an ostrich without feathers.

The plant eating dinosaurs can be divided into several groups including the duck-billed, horned, armoured and others.

The duck-billed dinosaurs were by far the most common animal of their day in the Drumheller district. One species called *Edmontosaurus* was nearly 30 feet long. It had a long tail, which was flattened from side to side, heavy hind limbs, short front legs and a moderately long and slender neck. Its head was not unusually small as dinosaur heads go and the jaws contained batteries of specialized teeth. There were perhaps a thousand or more teeth present in the mouth of a single animal, although only around two hundred of these were in use at any one time during its life. The other teeth were held in reserve and came into use as the ones above them were worn off. As the name implies, the duck-billed dinosaurs have a peculiar toothless snout which when viewed from different angles reminds one of the bill of a duck. These animals were presumably sluggish beasts which spent most of their time in pools of the great Edmonton delta, both in order to escape the fearsome *Albertosaurus* and also literally to take the weight off their feet. These animals weighed several tons and the bones were constructed so that probably they could not support the weight of the body on dry land for very long at a time. Usually, skeletons of the duck-billed dinosaurs are found laying on their sides with the head thrown back, the forelimbs dangling in front of the body, the tail extended out in a more or less straight fashion behind and the legs strongly flexed suggesting a swimming position. In many cases we have found impressions of the skin preserved in the rocks around their bones so we know that the hide of the duck-billed dinosaur was composed of scales which were arranged in various ornamental ways. We do not of course know anything about the colour of the 'skin' or of the colouration of any other dinosaur for that matter.

Edmontosaurus was not the only duck-bill dinosaur of this region. There were others, both larger and smaller, which had strangely developed heads. Whereas the bodies of the duck-billed dinosaurs were pretty much alike, the tops of the heads of the different species differ greatly from one another. For example, the head of *Edmontosaurus* was flat on top but some of its close relatives had greatly swollen foreheads and one had a long spike that projected backwards above the neck.

Typical of the horned dinosaurs were the swamp-dwelling creatures called *Anchiceratops*. This animal was not quite as large as an elephant but probably weighed a couple of tons. It walked on four massive legs of which, (as in all dinosaurs) the hind ones were much longer than those in front. The tail was short for a dinosaur and was possibly carried off the ground. There was practically no neck, in fact some of the bones in the neck had solidified into a single mass in order to strengthen the support for the gigantic head. *Anchiceratops* and the other horned dinosaurs were unusual among dinosaurs in having heads of tremendous size. In *Anchiceratops* the head accounted for almost a quarter of the length of the animal's body. It consisted of a sharp hooked beak that resembled that of a turtle, a fairly long face and behind, a broad sheet of bone formed an ornamental shelf of frill that projected over the shoulder region. There was a small horn on top of the beak above the nose and a larger one over each eye. The teeth resembled those of the duck-bill dinosaurs, but were less numerous. The jaws were extremely powerful.

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Whereas the duck-billed dinosaurs were evidently defenceless away from the water, the horned dinosaurs presumably could give a good account of themselves in any encounter with *Albertosaurus* or his unfriendly relatives. For, not only did the bony frill behind the head protect the front part of the body from frontal attack, the horns bore at the unprotected belly of the great flesh-eaters, which it will be recalled walked on their hind legs with the front part of the body well elevated.

There were many different kinds of 'horned' dinosaurs (some of which it may be noted did not have horns) but not many are found in the Drumheller area. A very small species has been found upstream from the town of Trochu and the ancestors of the famous *Triceratops* is known to occur in the Edmonton rocks near Morrin ferry.

The other great group of dinosaurs were the armoured forms. Imagine a modern day "horned toad" 20 feet long and five or six feet wide and you will have a fair idea of what these pre-historic tanks must have looked like in life. Their bodies were low and broad and supported by pillar-like legs, which instead of long slender toes and claws had feet that probably resembled large land tortoises of today with stubby hook-like ends of the toes. The upper side of the body was covered with a mosaic of horny plates and along the sides were curved spikes which became very large and heavy in the region of the shoulders. The heads of armoured dinosaurs were small and completely covered with thick bony plates above and on the sides. The tail was long and so stiffened by bony rods along the sides of the vertebrae that it was evidently rigid at least in its back portion. At the end of the tail were large almond shaped chunks of bone which fitted together to form a club-like structure. This tail in life must have resembled a gigantic mace. One can imagine that such a creature was partly immune to attacks by *Albertosaurus*; when danger threatened it may simply have squatted down and swept its tail back and forth in a broad arc behind it. Conceivably the tail club could have cut the feet of a carnivorous dinosaur completely out from under him. In this connection it is interesting to note that many shin bones of carnivorous dinosaurs show the results of severe injuries during life.

Many armoured dinosaurs had their teeth greatly reduced in size and numbers and evidently depended on a horny beak and tough cheek pads to obtain their food which consisted probably of low, soft leafy plants.

All of these dinosaurs lived in or close to bodies of water. They were lowlanders. On higher ground there existed other dinosaurs about which we know very little because their carcasses seldom were buried where they could become fossils. One that is worthy of mention is the bony headed dinosaur; *Stegoceras*. The roof of the skull was composed of a great sphere of solid bone, the function of which is still a mystery to paleontologists. The skull bones are fairly common fossils because they were so solid they have resisted disintegration better than the rest of the skeleton which was a fairly delicate affair. The *Stegoceras* was not a large dinosaur, possibly reaching a length of no more than three feet.

So much for the common dinosaurs of the Drumheller valley. There were others but we know very little about them. They were relatively insignificant in numbers. Many and varied ancestors of these Drumheller dinosaurs are found as fossils elsewhere in Canada. The famous *Triceratops* and *Tyrannosaurus* which are descended from dinosaurs from the Drumheller area are known to occur further upstream on the Red Deer river. These animals were among the very last of the dinosaurs and as yet no very complete specimen of either has been discovered in Alberta.

HOW ARE DINOSAUR SPECIMENS COLLECTED?

It is a popular misconception that the fossil hunter finds his bones by digging for them. Nothing could be more futile. The proverbial needle in the haystack would be much easier to discover than a dinosaur in the Drumheller valley if this were the method employed by paleontologists. Fortunately the fossil hunter has the assistance of Mother Nature and the processes of erosion expose the fossil bones to view in just the same way as it exposes the rocks which surrounds the fossils. When the paleontologist enters an

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area of erosion his eyes are glued to the ground, while he prospects for fragments of broken fossil bone that have been brought to the surface through the various processes of erosion. Usually, when such fragments are discovered careful investigation will lead only to the discovery of a piece of a bone; a vertebra or two, possibly a leg, a foot, a skull, but only occasionally does such a prospect lead to the discovery of a complete skeleton. It may require many days, weeks or even months of tedious prospecting to discover a complete dinosaur skeleton such as those to be seen on display in many large museums all over the world.

At some places there occur accumulations of bones of dinosaurs and other animals piled helter skelter in a fairly restricted area. These deposits are known as bone beds and may not contain material that is suitable for museum displays. A well exposed bone bed of this type occurs east of Morrin ferry. There are others on the west side of the Red Deer river north of Munson ferry. These bone beds apparently resulted from the washing about of decaying dinosaur carcasses on the shores of ancient bodies of water and they indicate that for some reason a large number of animals died at approximately the same time.

Once a favourable prospect has been discovered a great deal of work in the form of physical labour is required to remove the specimen from its burial place to the museum. This may require excavation with shovels and picks. Sometimes even dynamite judiciously employed is brought into play. It may be necessary to remove tons of rock from above the skeleton in order that the paleontologist may uncover the bones and once the excavation has progressed to the point where the bones are almost exposed then the heavy tools are discarded in favour of such implements as small awls, hammers and chisels, whisk brooms and paint brushes and the like. The bones of the skeleton are outlined with these more delicate implements and as each new area of bone is exposed to the air it must be treated immediately with solutions such as shellac which will harden the bone and protect it against the drying effects of the atmosphere. This may sound strange if the bones are actually petrified or turned to stone, but as a matter of fact freshly exposed fossil bones are often most brittle and soft and the drying effects of the air produces very unfavourable results in many cases. Of course the bones cannot be completely freed from the rock in the field. This is a time consuming operation that can only be accomplished in the museum laboratory.

As soon as the bones have been fairly well exposed on the upper side, trenches a foot or so wide are dug all around the bones so that in effect the bones are left resting on a pedestal of the original rock. Then the bone exposed on the upper side of the pedestal is covered with wet tissue paper, and on top of the wet tissue paper are laid bandages made of strips of burlap dipped in plaster of paris and wrapped on in much the same fashion as a doctor would place a plaster cast on a broken arm. If the bones are large it may be necessary to emulate the doctor more closely by employing splints which are usually made of any sort of wood that can be obtained in the vicinity of the excavation. As soon as the plaster jacket on the upper side of the pedestal has hardened the rock is cut away from the under side and the plaster jacket containing the bones and upper part of the pedestal is turned over and the same procedure is repeated on the under side. The result of this work is a fossil bone completely encased in a plaster of paris cast which, if it is properly made, should protect the bone during its transportation from the field to the museum and the bone should arrive at the museum in the same state of preservation in which it was removed from the ground. Once the fossil has been received in the museum laboratory the upper half of the protective plaster is cut away and the bone is again hardened and strengthened by the application of various solutions. The rock that still remains adherent to the bone is carefully chipped, scraped or ground off. The broken pieces of bone are removed and cleaned and then are fastened back together with various types of glue and plaster. In the case of long bones sometimes it is desirable to drill holes through the centres and insert iron rods, wires or some other means of strengthening the fossils internally and then they are

(Continued On Following Page)

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put together with plaster. This procedure is referred to as preparation. After the fossil bones have been prepared they are then studied, identified and classified by the paleontologist. If they are of scientific interest the paleontologist usually prepares a highly technical report which is published in some professional journal and announces to the scientific world the discovery of a new creature or some interesting fact about an extinct animal that had not been previously known to science.

If the specimen is exceptionally good it may then be placed on display in a museum where the public as well as the scientist can take advantage of it and this is the way in which the magnificent dinosaur skeletons in many of the world's large museums have come to reside in exhibition halls. In mounting a dinosaur skeleton a tremendous amount of work is involved from a purely engineering point of view. Because the bones are extremely heavy and at the same time are exceedingly fragile it is necessary to support them on iron work or scaffolding which must be fashioned very carefully so as to fit the irregular configuration of the dinosaur bones and at the same time detract as little as possible from the skeleton itself. Mounting a large dinosaur skeleton in this fashion may require the complete efforts of one or two men for periods of two, three or even more years. If, as is usually the case the specimen is not completely represented, since part of the animal's skeleton may have been carried away before the carcass was buried and part of it may have been destroyed by erosion before the skeleton was discovered by the paleontologist some missing parts of the skeleton may have to be reconstructed in plaster of paris. This is a quite legitimate solution to the problem because otherwise, even though the scientist may have a good idea of what the complete structure of the animal looked like, the laymen may not be able to understand the structure of the animal if, for example, the skeleton was mounted with only three legs and only the back half of the tail with nothing in between it and the rest of the body. So these missing parts are frequently reproduced in plaster using either bones from the opposite side of the same skeleton as a guide, or else using bones from skeletons of other individuals of the same or very closely related species. In this way the public is assured of the accuracy of the reconstruction, and need not fall prey to the sometimes heard exclamation in museums, "After all, they make these things out of plaster." This is not the case!

WHAT KILLED THE DINOSAURS?

It is impossible to state definitely what caused the extermination of the dinosaurs. It is also impossible to state whether a single factor was operative or a combination of many.

Perhaps the most general explanation would be that these great animals were unable to adapt themselves to changing conditions. They may have succumbed to other more progressive animals. They were cold blooded, sluggish, with a small and lowly organized brain in comparison to their bulk, which may have made it difficult for them to compete with more efficient warm blooded mammals which appeared at the end of the Cretaceous period. Small mammals could also have preyed upon their eggs.

There may have been other changing conditions in their environment such as a sudden climatic change, perhaps a flood, perhaps a suffocating blizzard of volcanic ash and gas. A change in food supply may have been an important factor and food supply change may have been brought about to some extent by alteration in climate which also could have affected the dinosaurs, but probably affected the type of vegetation. Perhaps the draining of the lowlands was another factor. The great problem in explaining the extinction of any group of animals lays in the fact that an explanation that would account for the extinction of any one animal or one small association of animals may not be sufficient to account for the extinction of the really great variety of creatures which actually occurred. There is no really good explanation of extinction that would account for the disappearance of the dinosaurs on land, the flying reptiles in the air and the marine reptiles in the water.

It is believed that a race or order can become old and weak in the same

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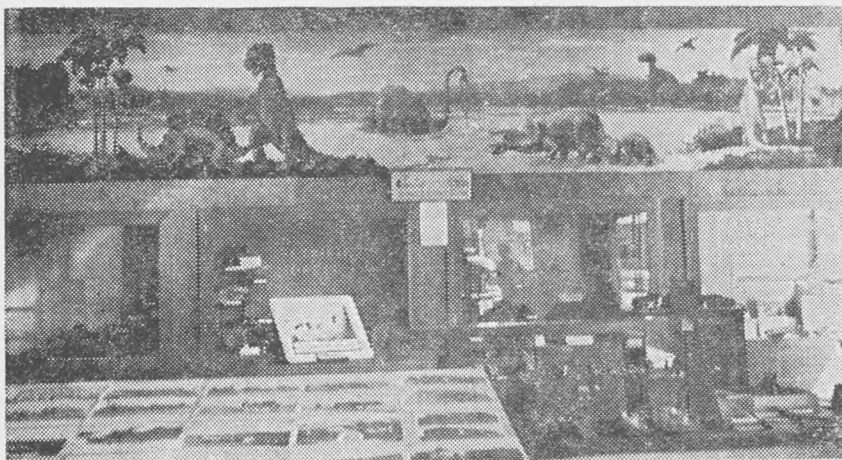
DRUMHELLER — ALBERTA

way as an individual. This is called racial senescence. This is often accompanied by overspecialization. During the closing years of the Cretaceous period the number of species and individuals gradually became fewer, although more highly specialized and gigantic. Large, specialized forms are easily exterminated if subjected to a change in habitat or food supply.

It should be born in mind that these extinctions did not occur instantaneously or overnight, so to speak. They were long drawn out affairs which took probably millions of years to accomplish, that is speaking of the reptiles as a whole. Of course it was quite likely that local extinctions may have done away with all the dinosaurs in a specifically restricted area in a brief period of time.

If these animal's physiology was anything like that of the living reptiles, just a simple hard freeze of two or three days duration would have been sufficient to kill them off. Certainly, too, a very brief period of exceeding heat would have accounted for the death of all the creatures that could not protect themselves from this heat, and this of course in the absence of water would have included practically all the dinosaurs, because after all it would be pretty hard for a dinosaur to crawl under a rock or dig a hole to get out of the direct rays of the sun, as modern reptiles and the little lizards in the deserts are able to do. As a matter of fact the lizards and snakes in desert areas, and this is where we customarily think of reptiles living today, are inclined to be nocturnal, coming out only in the cooler part of the day which is in the early evening and in the early morning. In many instances the deserts are too cold for them in the middle of the night and they again retreat under the rocks, where there is a degree of warmth. During the middle of the day when the sun beats down on the desert no reptile can withstand this high temperature for very long. They lose control of their muscles, are unable to get out of the rays of the sun and simply lay down and 'stew in their own juice.'

Thus we may speculate along various interesting lines of thought. But with certainty we may say that the day of the dinosaur was over as the Cretaceous period drew to a close, and the future so far as reptiles were concerned was to belong to the relatively small animals that we know today, the lizards, snakes, turtles and crocodiles.



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DRUMHELLER AND DISTRICT MUSEUM SOCIETY

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For many years the citizens of Drumheller area have been aware of the need for a suitable place to display the unique and unsurpassed fossil remains for which the Drumheller Valley is famous. Despite the fact that dinosaur skeletons and other fossils, had been removed from the Valley for over 50 years and were prominently displayed in museums at Toronto and Ottawa and many centres in the United States and Great Britain, there had never been an organized effort to provide educational or tourist information at the source of these exhibits.

In the autumn of 1955, the nucleus of a museum was started in the clubhouse at the Rotary swimming pool. The collection grew steadily until 1957, at which time the Museum Society was incorporated with a view to financing a more suitable museum building. This plan came closer to realization in May of 1960 when the specimens were moved to the new building on Second Street East.

The number of visitors to the new museum building increased rapidly since then. These visitors represent all areas of Alberta; every province of Canada, every state of the United States and increasing numbers from overseas points. The most encouraging feature of the new quarters is the increasing number of children, including bus loads and classes accompanied by their teachers who are able to visit and study the exhibits in more spacious surroundings and gain a great deal more, educationally, from this experience.

Many new exhibits have been acquired and four new cabinets built, each with its own lighting. These four new modern displays are arranged to depict: 1. The geology of the badlands; 2. The inland sea; 3. The petrified forest and 4. Coal. These are designed to tell a complete story of the rocks and fossils of the badlands. Six large petrified tree stumps were moved to the front of the building. This was a major undertaking requiring heavy equipment, as the stumps are estimated to weigh 10 tons. Plans are under way to surround these by a low fence capped by petrified tree trunks. A group of some fifty photographs are also on display depicting pioneer days in this district as well as many views of the badlands and early dinosaur hunting. It is planned to reserve a complete case for the finds brought to the museum by local children who have been organized by Mrs. Don McVeigh as the "Pebble Pups." This will give the children of the district an opportunity to participate in the affairs of the museum and at the same time acquire a greater knowledge of this unique area in which they live.

Now in the winter of 1962 our largest project has been almost completed with the arrival from Ottawa of a mounted skeleton of *Edmontosaurus*, a duck-billed dinosaur common to this area. The thirty-foot long skeleton is erected in its natural swimming position for in life it frequented the bayous and lagoons bordering the inland sea in the late Cretaceous. It fed upon the lush vegetation of the sub-tropical swamps of that time. The skeleton has been under preparation at the National Museum of Canada at Ottawa for over two years. The *Edmontosaurus* will be the highlight of the museum, as such large specimens are usually found only in major museums.

The skull of a horned type of dinosaur, excavated by museum members and moved to the museum in its protective cast, has now been positively identified as a *Pachyrhinosaurus canadensis* by Dr. Wann Langston Jr. of the National Museum. It is the first one of its type found in the Badlands of the Red Deer. Instead of horns it had a tremendous thickening of bone on the top of its head which was in some fashion probably used as a battering ram. Because of the scientific value of this skull, it has been released by the Drumheller and District Museum for study and reconstruction at the National Museum.

The Museum Society is deeply appreciative of the continuing interest and generous support of the local citizens, business people and service clubs. The amount of free time and materials donated by local workmen has been greater this past year than at any previous time, and without the generosity

(Continued On Following Page)

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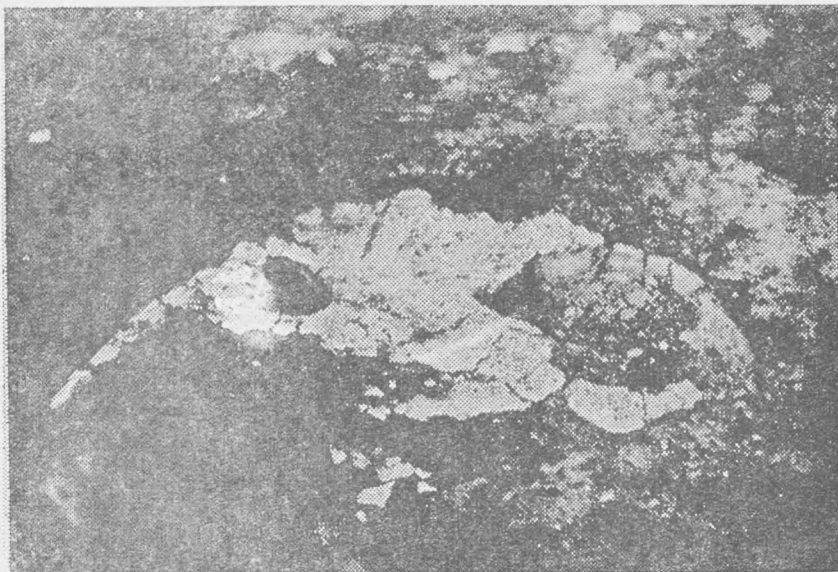
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— Newcastle, Alta.

Mr. Pluto is a real booster of the Badlands and has on display a wonderful personal prehistoric collection.

and hard work of these interested citizens, the present development of the museum could never have been reached. We have had technical assistance from the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary and from the National Museum of Canada at Ottawa for which we are grateful.

There now appears to be little doubt that when completed the museum will be self supporting and provide a lasting and highly educational contribution to Drumheller, to Alberta and to all Canada. The major problem, however, continues to be the necessity of funds for capital expenditures. Anyone wishing to contribute, may leave their donation at the Drumheller branches of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, or the Treasury Branch, or mail them directly to The Museum, c/o Box 560, Drumheller, Alberta. All donors receive receipts deductible from Income Tax.



This is the skull of *Pachyrhinosaurus Canadiensis* as it appeared when found exposed in its rock bed. It was subsequently properly excavated and preserved.

We well know that with so many thousands of Badlands visitors roaming these hills and coulees in search of petrified bone and wood as souvenirs or as raw material for their lapidary work, there is some confusion as to what may be picked up and kept. The pieces that have eroded out of their original position and are lying scattered at the base of the cliffs or in dry washes where they have been carried by run-off are of no value scientifically but are highly prized by the finder. But if you should find an exposure of bone obviously lying in its original rock bed **DO NOT TRY TO DIG IT OUT. MARK THE SPOT AND PLEASE REPORT IT TO THE MUSEUM.** We will have the location thoroughly investigated. Your name will be recorded as having made the find and your co-operation will be appreciated greatly.

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The "Big Country" with its centre, the City of Drumheller, offers many and varied attractions to anyone that chooses to pay a visit. The tourist will be impressed by the unique scenery of the district, a heritage of great antiquity but still very much in evidence. The geologist or the plain ordinary "Rock Hound" will be absorbed by the interesting strata showing everywhere in the hills, while the valley floor is strewn with countless fossils ranging from that of the tiny Trilobite to the mighty Dinosaur. The business man will be quick to note the opportunities open for investment here. Cheap power, fuel and scientifically processed water are in abundant supply. These coupled with the nearness to an ever increasing market will, I am sure, provide a firm foundation for a solid ever expanding industrial structure. In fact, anyone, regardless of his status or particular vocation will find that he is enriched by his stay with us, should it be just a few days or a lifetime.

The visitor will soon discover that in addition to the scenery and abundant resources, his every need will be ably cared for. In summer he can enjoy our new swimming pool, our golf course or the air-conditioned theatre. In winter Drumheller has an artificial ice arena and curling rink on the go. These services in conjunction with excellent hotels, motor court and restaurants will all help in making his stay a pleasant one. If he wishes to stay with us longer, and lots do, he will find that we have a fine new sub-division in which to live and that he is served by fully competent and modern food and service establishments.

However appealing the scenery, the recreational facilities and services may be, the tremendous industrial potential of the area cannot be overstressed. Think for a moment. Here is the largest domestic coal field in Canada. Great reserves of gas and oil are everywhere around us. Rich farmlands, the home of five world wheat kings in recent years, provide a steady income to the community and excellent road and rail facilities allow for the free flow of commodities. The people of the Big Country extend a welcome to everyone to partake of the good things of life in a fine pleasant community with an assured future.

—The Drumheller and District Chamber of Commerce.

James Hawkins, President.

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THE DINOSAUR TRAIL

The Valley of the Red Deer River, in which Drumheller is situated, reveals some of the most remarkable scenery in Alberta. A visit to this "Graveyard of the Dinosaurs" provides a concrete link with the past. Here is history for the scholar, beauty for the artist, and satisfaction for the curious.

Over the years an official "Dinosaur Trail" has been developed for the convenience of visitors. The Trail was initiated in 1939 by the Drumheller Junior Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of a picnic to which the Calgary Jaycees had been invited. A specified route was desired for the guests, some of whom were expected late. Arrows pointed the way from Drumheller up Orkney Hill and down to Munson Ferry, also from Drumheller up Munson Hill to Munson Ferry. Shortly afterwards Lord Tweedsmuir, then Governor-General of Canada, visited the Dinosaur Valley to view one of the famous skeletons that had been partially unearthed.

The Dinosaur Trail was not completely marked until 1953, at which time the No. 9 Highway, previously rough and dusty, provided a modern all-weather access route to the Valley. The Trail then became a focal point about which the tourist could concentrate his activities; further improvements were subsequently made — including a Snack Bar and Rest-Room facilities near the site of the "Little Church."

At present the Dinosaur Trail forms a thirty-mile loop through the scenic Badlands. Beginning one quarter mile north of the new bridge across the Red Deer River, the Trail runs west for five miles to the World's Largest Little Church, north for five miles, then west to the Munson Ferry, with a three-mile detour to the Horsethief's Canyon Viewpoint, in the West Drumheller Oil Field. From Munson Ferry a two-mile dirt road leads up the Valley to the Dinosaur Bone area. The return route from Munson Ferry leads south out of the valley for a mile, then down the Orkney Hill and back to Drumheller on the south side of the river.

An interesting side trip is a sixteen mile return trip which would consist of leaving the Dinosaur Trail at the same spot as the detour to the Horsethief's Canyon Viewpoint and going about eight miles north to the new Morrin Bridge, where a Camp Kitchen is situated. Remarkable scenery around the Morrin Bridge will attract the visitors eye and make this side tour well worthwhile.

While on the Trail, to really get the maximum out of the Dinosaur Boneyards, one should get out of their car and search for petrified bone and wood specimens for souvenirs.

Both local and Provincial Government authorities have shown substantial interest in the development of the Dinosaur Trail as a first-class tourist attraction. Under construction at the present time is a new road running west up the valley from the Largest Little Church, project to be completed to Munson Ferry, and then to Morrin Bridge.

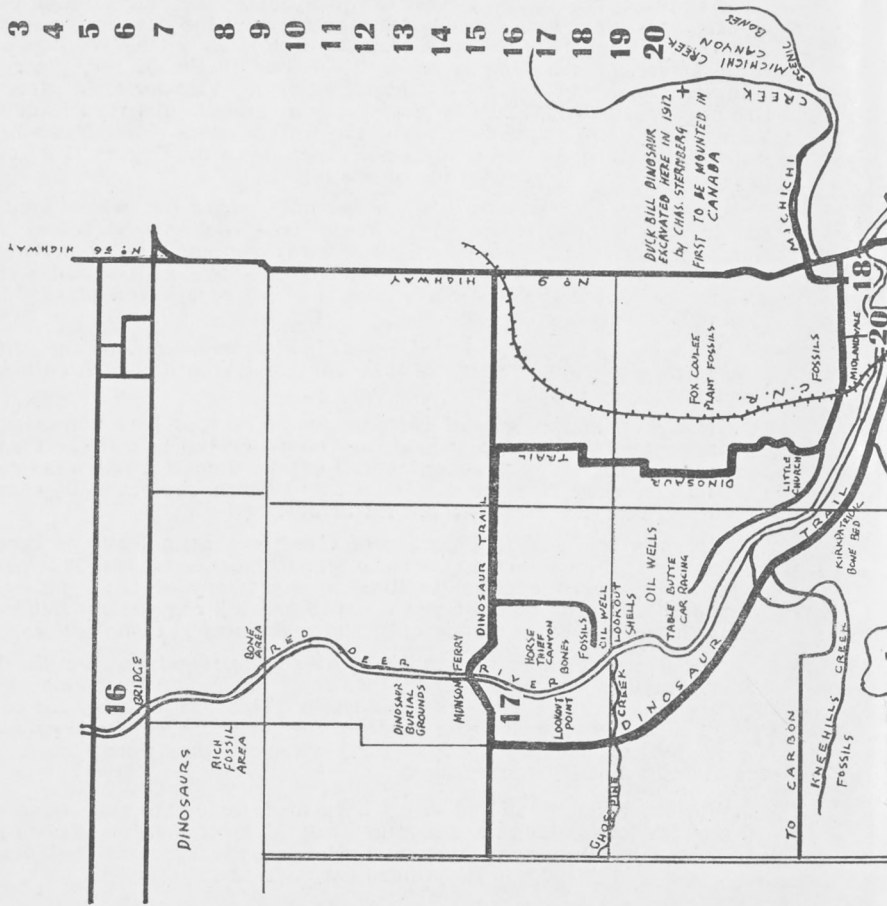
Recently, the Senior Chamber of Commerce completed the replica of a Dinosaur at the western approach to the Drumheller Bridge. This has been given a very realistic effect as it is an exact copy of the reptiles which roamed the area millions of years ago. Since it's completion, hundreds of people have stopped to photograph this exceptional realistic replica.

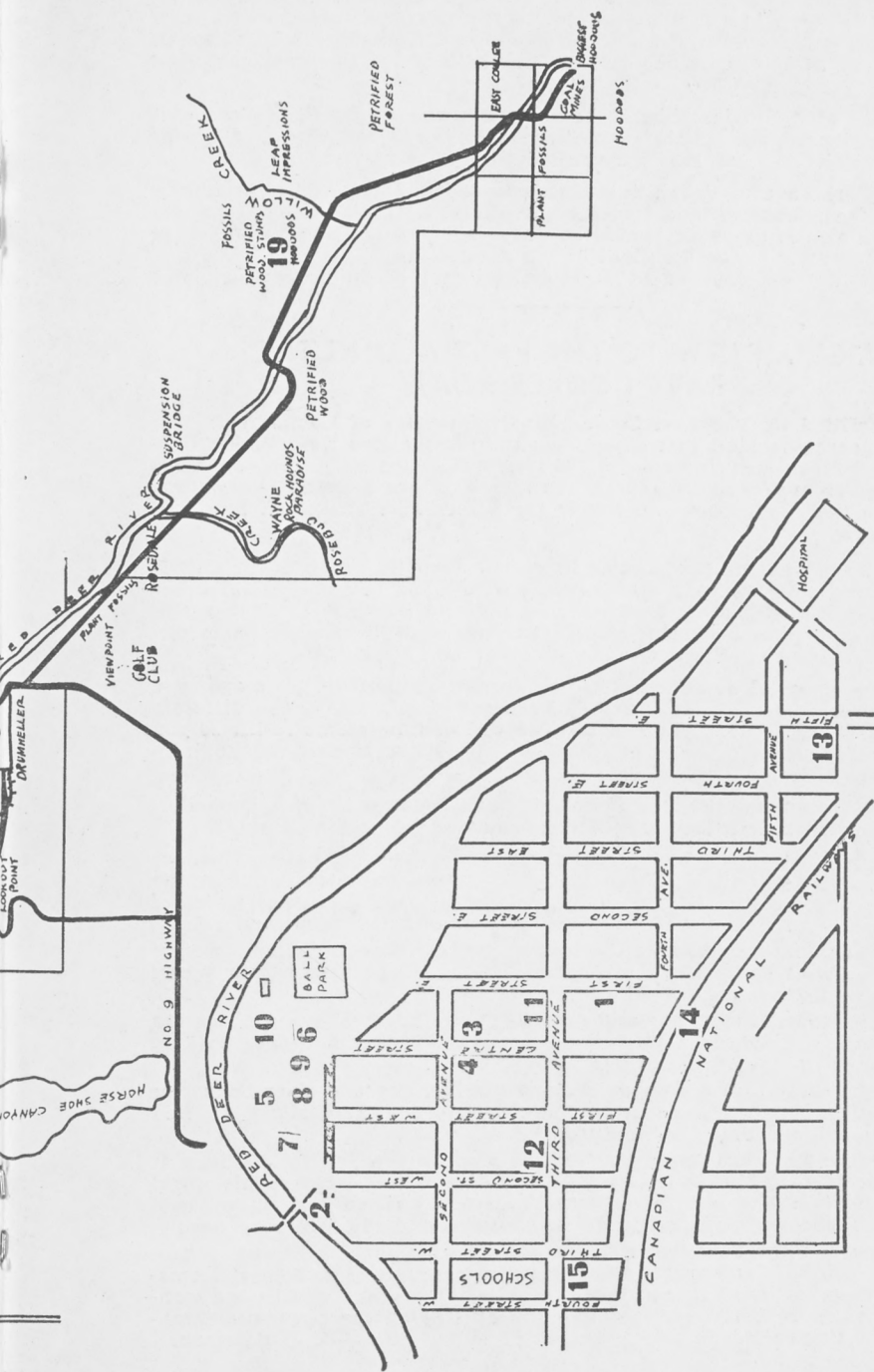
The Jungling collection, which provided the foundation for the Drumheller Museum, was purchased in 1942 from the Jungling Estate by the Drumheller Jaycees, for the sum of \$300.00. This was probably the best collection of Dinosaur bones ever made in the area. The Jaycees kept the fossils in the local bungalow schools for years, until they were turned over to the Museum Society and restored.

Various residents of the valley have made extensive collections of fossil remains found along the Dinosaur Trail. Many of these have been preserved in the local museum. Most easily located by the casual but observant

(Continued On Page 32)

- 1 DRUMHELLER & DISTRICT MUSEUM
- 2 TYRANNOSAURUS REX
- 3 CITY HALL
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- 20 NEWCASTLE BEACH CAMPSITE





visitor are petrified wood, petrified tropical fruits, cones, crystallized shells, and the juniper wood that can be fashioned into beautiful figurines.

The whole area is in a setting that can best be described as awesome, from the strangely-eroded hills—a photographer's paradise with their changing colors, to the wind-washed Hoodoos, sitting like giant mushrooms beside the highway eight miles east of Drumheller on the way to East Coulee.

Located at Rosedale, which is between Drumheller and East Coulee, is the Suspension Bridge which crosses the Red Deer River. The bridge may be seen by driving a few hundred yards off the main highway.

Travellers have a wonderful experience when they visit this unique Valley of the Dinosaurs, and traverse the Dinosaur Trail. Anyone contemplating a trip to Drumheller should be prepared to enjoy the fascination of the Dinosaur Trail as the highlight of the excursion.

—Submitted by Drumheller Junior Chamber of Commerce

A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST ALONG THE EAST COULEE ROAD

Submitted by The East Coulee Junior Chamber of Commerce.

We sincerely suggest that any person touring the Red Deer Valley Badlands travel south-easterly down the valley to East Coulee. As you approach Drumheller from the south, take a right turn before crossing the railway tracks into the city proper and follow the fifteen-mile stretch of hard-surfaced highway.

Traveling along the East Coulee Road, one becomes aware of the unique beauty of the entire terrain. The valley narrows and deepens bringing the sculptured walls with their multi-colored layers closer so that one seems to be projected into the Prehistoric Past. It takes little imagination to visualize a dinosaur emerging from this its one-time habitat.

Positive proof of how the valley was formed millions of years ago is in evidence everywhere. On all sides one can see the layers of the different formations in the walls of the canyon. The veil of time seems to lift as you view the many stages between the distant past and the present day environment.

At the Government Picnic Shelter, 12 miles south-east of Drumheller, one can stop to take in the magnificent beauty of his surroundings.

1. Approximately 500 feet across the highway the fascinating Hoodoos can be seen and examined. These toad-stool formations carved out of the sandstone layers of the Edmonton formation that caps the softer layers of shale of the Bears paw formation by the natural action of wind and rain.

2. In this same general area there is a Petrified Forest, further proof of the existence of a vast sub-tropical forest. These can be seen within a half mile walking distance north from the Picnic Shelter.

3. Definite proof of the inland seas that once covered our prairies are the Petrified Oyster Beds. This two-foot layer is within a half-mile walking distance north of the Picnic Shelter.

4. For a really rare treat search along the highway and river banks for Petrified Pine Cones. These can be found nearly anywhere along the Red Deer River and the East Coulee Road.

5. Juniper Root is present everywhere along the valley rock ledges. It is of this root that Mr. T. Hodgson of Dorothy, Alberta, carves his world famous figurines. The root in its natural state is gnarled and twisted and must be scraped and polished to create a finished product of rare beauty.

This part of the Badlands offers a paradise for rock collectors, photographers, geologists and tourists interested in the unique geological formations and rare beauty of this picturesque valley. Travellers will have a wonderful experience sight-seeing through the hills along the fascinating wonderful East Coulee Road.

—R. J. Bateman.

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INDUSTRIAL LETTER

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Re: INDUSTRIAL DRUMHELLER

Drumheller, since the turn of the 20th century has been a thriving coal mining metropolis. Drumheller has to date been chiefly an industrial town of a primary industry nature. The economy of the district has been kept at a high standard by the coal fields, agricultural area, and more recently by the highly productive oil and natural gas fields in the immediate district.

The secondary industries presently in Drumheller consist of those industries required to maintain the coal industry and the needs of the population of the valley.

Drumheller has not previously been favored by Federal or Provincial Governments as a location for institutions but due to the recent ebb in the coal industry a stabilizing influence in our economy and labor force will be brought about by the payrolls from the new Federal Government Minimum Security Penitentiary and the new Vocational School at present under construction. These two new institutions should most certainly lead the way to more industrial advantages.

Drumheller can be and will be in the not too distant future an Industrial mecca of Western Canada due to its God-given natural resources and exceptionally convenient location to service the Prairie Provinces and their ever increasing population. Drumheller's natural resources consist in part of coal (of the highest domestic quality), shale, bentonite clays, gravel and sand, gas and oil, and the Red Deer River which is one of the West's few remaining unpolluted water supplies.

Drumheller is an established city with all of the desirable living conditions required by industries with complete Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government services of the highest standard, where both civic and provincial government welcome and assist industry.

Our transportation system leaves little to be desired as Drumheller is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways between Calgary and Saskatoon, daily return Dayliner service Drumheller to Edmonton, is serviced by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Alberta No. 9 Highway from Trans-Canada highway near Calgary to the Saskatchewan border, also Alberta Highways No. 10 and No. 56.

The telegraphic communications of both railways together with the Alberta Government Telephones, the Dinosaur Broadcasting Association and T.V. station CHCT Calgary, combined to equip Drumheller with one of the finest communication services available.

The industrialist establishing in Drumheller can feel confident that his labor force will find much satisfaction and contented living in Drumheller which has a School System next to none, medical and hospital facilities, a variety of well attended churches, lodges, service clubs, societies, recreational and cultural activities reaching far beyond any city of comparable size in the great north-west.

To the manufacturer of food products Drumheller offers an abundance of livestock, hogs, poultry, market garden products (including cantelope, tomatoes, cucumbers, corn), grains of the highest milling and malting qualities, and a dexterous female labor force.

The citizens of Drumheller are proud of their prehistoric wonder-land and invite you to join us in work and play.

Yours very truly,

—C. L. SWAIN,
Industrial Co-ordinator for
City of Drumheller.

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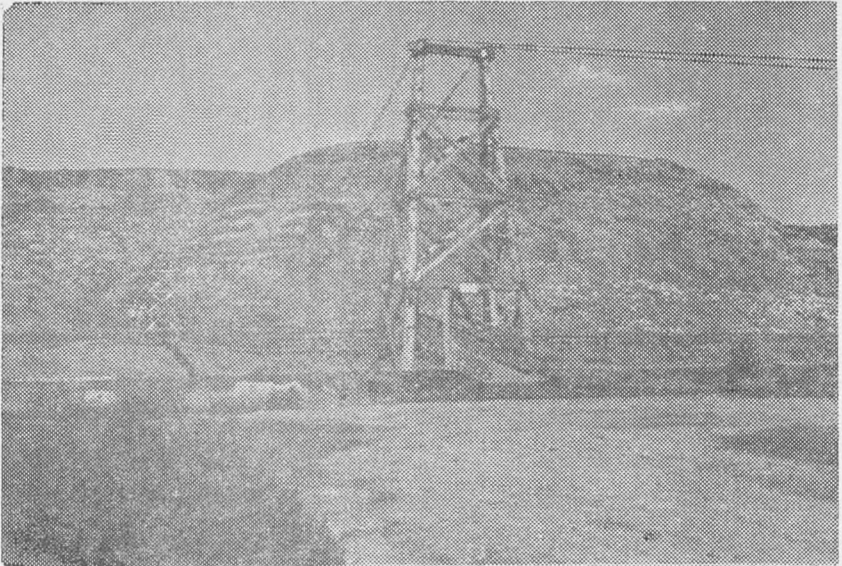
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THE SWINGING BRIDGE

By HELEN TREMBECKY



The unique Star Mine Swinging Bridge is located in the hamlet of Aerial, just five miles east of Drumheller. It may be easily found by driving on No. 10 "black top" to Rosedale, turning left at the highway bridge and continuing on the main gravel road for approximately half a mile.

Built by the Great West Coal Company in the summer of 1930 (about 18 years after coal mining had begun), it spans 384 feet across the Red Deer River and is four feet wide. Suspended by heavy steel cables from huge wooden supports towering on either end, this bridge at one time provided access to the Star Mine for many miners who crossed it daily.

In February, 1957, the Coal Company ceased operations. When it was learned that the bridge was to be dismantled, some interested citizens brought the matter to the attention of the Provincial Government. It was purchased by the Government in February, 1958, and since that time the towers have been rebuilt and the bridge maintained as a popular tourist attraction. On a very windy day it bobs and weaves like an enormous crawling serpent.

Above the northern banks of the river lie the majestic hills, the huge slack pile of wasted coal and old mine ruins, still smouldering in their own graveyard.

The residents of Aerial welcome all visitors to a thrilling experience on The Star Mine Swinging Bridge when holidaying in the Badlands.

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Information To Tourists.

Tourists and Visitors

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So varied are the displays and exhibits that the Calgary Brewery's various public service projects have drawn upwards of 5,000 visitors—many of them far-from-home tourists—during a single day in summer.

Located in East Calgary near the historic site where a mounted police contingent established For Calgary in 1875—the Calgary Brewery properties cover 10 acres.

Within this area—which is beautified with trees, flowers, shrubs, lawns, pools and waterfalls—are:

- A full scale modern manufacturing plant, one of the largest in Canada;

- one of the largest fish hatcheries on the continent;

- an aquarium displaying more than 2,000 specimens of fish and reptiles from all over the world;

- and a steadily growing museum depicting the history of the horsemen in the Western world.

Only a few blocks away from the Calgary Brewery is another tourist attraction, St. George's Island Park which displays replicas of giant reptiles whose remains have been found in the Dinosaur Valley near Drumheller.

The beautiful gardens of the Calgary Brewery are a miniature of Alberta's natural beauty. Here water falls imitate the streams and rivers of vast fresh water lake areas, and wild and cultivated flowers, shrubs and trees reflect Albertans' interest in the agricultural and horticulture industries. Here water falls imitate the streams and rivers of tries.

The streams and pools of the gardens are stocked with a variety of fish, types of which abound in Alberta lakes, rivers and pot-holes. The fish in the outdoor pools are for display only, but in an adjacent Brewery building, the Alberta government department of fish and wildlife operates one of the largest fish hatcheries on the continent.

The fish hatchery operation was started by the Brewery in 1938 and very soon gained the co-operation of the provincial government. A working agreement now provides for the Brewery to supply the premises and equipment while the government staffs and operates the hatchery.

Since the project originated, the hatchery has produced almost 100 million fish yearlings, fingerlings and eyed-eggs for planting in provincial waters.

For a more detailed view of the one that is apt to get away, anglers particularly may inspect the Calgary Aquarium's game fish display where all species of trout, pike, perch, pickerel, sturgeon and rocky mountain whitefish native to Alberta, and game fish such as goldeye and bass from other parts of Canada are on exhibit.

The Calgary Aquarium opened in August, 1960, in a \$450,000 building built by the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd. expressly for this purpose. An extensive circulating, filtering and heating and refrigeration system supplies the 67 tanks with either fresh or sea water as is required. Nearly 50,000 gallons of sea water were trucked from the Pacific coast to supply the salt water system initially.

As a consequence both fresh water and salt water specimens from all parts of the world are "at home" in the prairie aquarium. In the time since it opened nearly half a million Albertans and tourists have familiarized

(Continued On Following Page)

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themselves through Aquarium visits with the appearance of such Exotic specimens as sharks, octopi, sea horses, piranha, electric eels, elephant-nosed fish, Siamese fighters, and sea turtles, and a variety of fish named for their particulr resemblance of silver dollars, leaves, bumblebees, butterflies, cats, cows, lions, squirrels, angels, clowns and even Jack Dempsey.

Another attraction of the Calgary Aquarium—which is open to the public daily without charge—is the reptile exhibit including snakes, lizards, gila monsters, boa constrictors as well as four alligators housed in a specially constructed reptile pit.

A visit to the Aquarium or to the gardens or to both may be coupled with a guided tour of the Brewery plant, an inspection which emphasizes the brewing industry's association with three of Alberta's major enterprises: petroleum, grain growing and cattle raising. Natural gas is the fuel source being used to heat the automatic low pressure boilers, the grain driers and the tremendous copper brew kettles. Barley used in the beer making process in the high grade malting barley produced exclusively in Western Canada. Dried grains discarded from the manufacturing process are converted to a high-protein cattle feed and sold to Alberta's farmers and cattlemen who raise the top grade beef for which the province is also famous.

Probably the most ambitious of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company's projects is being viewed by the public for the first time this year. Opening in July is the "Horseman's Hall of Fame" which is dedicated to the early West—its horsemen, explorers, pioneers, settlers, mounted police and Indians. This steadily-growing museum is located on the second floor of the Calgary Aquarium building and is also open to the public daily without admission charge.

NEWCASTLE BEACH

While you are in Drumheller bring your friends and family to one of the finest sandy beaches along the Red Deer River in Alberta, at Newcastle, about a mile west on a hard-top road. Here are ample camp grounds, with shelters, an ideal spot for swimming, fishing, picnics; there is also a trampoline for the children, they all love it, the big and the small, at the same time you can see a good collection of prehistoric relics at Mr. L. Pluto's window at the hotel in Newcastle.

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WAYNE—THE BADLANDS OF THE ROSEBUD CREEK VALLEY

By T. H. HANSON

A side trip for lovers of fossil-hunting is the Wayne section of the Badlands. Turning south by car from Rosedale, one winds between 450 feet high hills which seem much higher because the Rosebud Creek Valley is so narrow. The road crosses and recrosses the creek many times indicating a rather high cost of building eleven bridges in the distance of three miles.

The first sight of Wayne makes it rather hard to imagine a thriving town of forty years ago supporting a large population and four large coal mines. Little is left as evidence of the prosperity it once experienced.

However, evidence of an even mightier age remain and from here the trip is on foot. The Wayne valley is criss-crossed by deep coulees which are a fossil-hunters delight—if he wishes to work for his prizes. Much climbing and walking are necessary for a successful trip. The Home Coulee, which enters the valley at the centre of the town seems to be the best place to pick-up a wide variety of fossilized marine life. These are washed to the floor by spring run-off and include samples of mollusks, echinoids and corals.

In smaller coulees, bones, dinosaur's teeth and shark's teeth can be found exposed and highly polished from years of weathering. Large leg and thigh bones, rib bones and flat grinding teeth of the mighty monsters are found each year. These dinosaur fossils are located some distance up from the valley bottom and because of the difficulty of the climb the hills have hidden their secret over the years.

Beyond the town of Wayne, along the C.N.R. tracks towards Calgary, fossils in an excellent state of preservation have been found lying on the river bottom during the dry season. No road is to be found into this section so most of the beds have remained undisturbed by man. Truly this rough, rugged and seemingly uncivilized part of the valley transports one's imagination back 90 million years into the past when the animal world reigned supreme.

MUSEUM ATTENDANCE TAKES JUMP

The Publicity Chairman of Drumheller's Museum, John A. Mackay, now predicts the total attendance for the year 1961 will be "around 9,000 more" than during the 12 months of 1960. Mr. Mackay points out that every month from January 1st to October 31st, 1961 exceeded the museum monthly attendance as compared to 1960. He continued, that once final figures for November and December are calculated, the total yearly attendance will be about 9,000 higher this year than in 1960.

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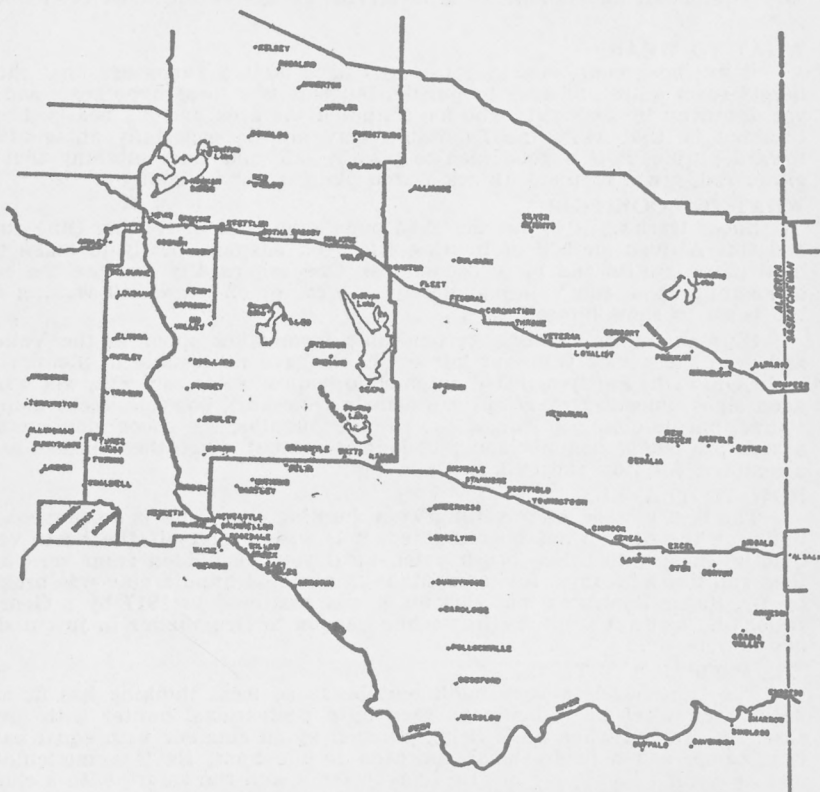
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DINOSAUR HUNTING IN THE DRUMHELLER VALLEY A GUIDE FOR THE NOVICE

By BILL DOWSON

Dinosaur hunters from all over the world have roamed through the Badlands of the Drumheller Valley in recent years, hunting the elusive Dinosaurs, which have made this area famous in song and story.

Citizens of the Valley City, situated in the heart of the Big Country, have been swamped with information on outfitting for the hunt from all corners of the globe, and it was decided that with this printing of the Badlands Booklet, a short guide should be published giving an outline of what to wear, what to look for, how to travel and the proper attitude to maintain while hunting Dinosaurs.

As is the case in Africa, different safaris use different methods of conducting the hunt. One may hire a guide locally to lead the safari through the badlands, or one may employ the assistance of natives to carry the necessary equipment and double as guides. This is by far the most economical plan.

WHAT TO WEAR:

It has been suggested by those who have hunted Dinosaurs, that these beasts react quite violently to purple, but this is a local hypothesis and is yet unproven by zoologists who have studied the area and its beasts. Local thinking is, that while the Dinosaurs may not be especially antagonistic toward purple, it is a good idea to play it safe and wear clothing that is either red, green or plaid. (Black Watch plaid is out, of course).

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

Spoor tracking is by far the most popular method of trailing Dinosaurs, and this African method of hunting has been adapted locally to make the hunt more fruitful and more economical. One can readily imagine the cost of running about the Valley aimlessly in a car or on horseback waiting for the beast to show himself.

Dinosaur spoor is easily recognizable from other spoor in the Valley, and even the novice Dinosaur hunter should have no trouble in identifying it. **LOOK FOR:** Partly digested automobile bodies, water canteens, wet wash, neon signs, (most aggravating to the male Dinosaur), popsicle sticks and of course, purple clothing. During the summer months, the spoor may contain a high prospector hammer and pith helmet content, since these beasts have a fondness for iron and cork in their diets.

HOW TO TRAVEL:

The best method of travelling when hunting Dinosaurs is on horseback, but once the quarry has been sighted, it is wise to get off the horse very quietly, sneak into a Sagebrush patch until you are hidden from view and then run like a madman for town. Many think the 4-minute mile was broken by Dr. Roger Bannister, but this mark was shattered in 1917 by a George Glue, who made it from the Horseshoe Canyon to Drumheller in just under two minutes.

THE PROPER ATTITUDE:

The Dinosaur is a very intelligent beast, so local thinking has it, and he can tell when he is being pursued by a professional hunter with great ease. He can tell when he is being pursued by an amateur with equal ease, neat camp, and a professional approach to the hunt. He is a meticulous, and he doesn't like it one bit. He likes to see a well-run safari, with a clean, punctual animal by nature, and will not tolerate hunters who are late for appointments, or clumsy or lazy in camp. Every member of the group must pull his weight, or the result will be havoc. As we say, the Dinosaur appreciates being hunted by people with a professional air. He will not tolerate slipshod hunting.

WHEN TO HUNT:

Twilight is the best time to hunt the Dinosaur, for at that time of day he is preparing for bed, after gorging himself liberally with prospectors hammers, pith helmets, people's laundry, neon signs (if he is male), automo-

(Continued On Following Page)

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biles and popsicles. There are two ways of nabbing him while he is making his bed. One method is to have one member of the group approach the Dinosaur from the front, holding a tid-bit in one hand (an old bumper or a fender work well) and enquiring the way to the Little Church or some other landmark well-known to Valley Dinosaurs. While the animal is pointing out the required directions (Dinosaurs are very courteous by the way), two other members of the expedition approach from the rear. One is carrying a telescope and the other a matchbox. While the one hunter views the animal through the big end of the telescope, the other deftly picks up the Dinosaur with a pair of tweezers and puts him in the matchbox.

The second method, known as the Circular Approach, is not too popular, nor successful, but is a delight to those looking for excitement on the hunt. All members of the safari gather about the Dinosaur in a circle and they close in on the beast. When they are a few feet from him, they simply climb aboard and attempt to subdue the animal with blows from stockings with oranges in them. This is a great deal of fun, for those fortunate enough to be approaching from the rear. For those in front, especially those wearing pith helmets, it can prove to be a disastrous undertaking.

Shooting Dinosaurs with firearms is prohibited by law. These beasts must be taken alive, and transported from the Valley at the hunter's expense.

This abbreviated guide to Dinosaur hunting will no doubt be of great assistance to those coming to the Valley to bag a specimen.

It has been found that University Expeditions, and safaris organized by Museums and Exhibition Associations have had a great deal of success in hunting the Valley Dinosaurs. Their successes have been attributed to a great degree to the Dinosaurs gregarious nature. He is a friendly creature when not aroused, and appreciates a good home, and the constant admiration of visitors and students of Paleontology.

In closing, it should be stressed, that when hunting Dinosaurs in our Valley, one must keep one's tongue in one's cheek at all times. Good Luck!

BIG INCREASE POSTED IN MUSEUM ATTENDANCE

A top attendance figure has been posted at the Drumheller Museum, though there is still two months to go in the 1961 total.

From January 1st to October 1st attendance stood at 26,721 as compared with the full total last year of 18,664. It is expected the increase this year will be about 9,000.

In July and August 17,366 people registered at the museum, a big increase over the two corresponding vacation months in 1960.

John A. Mackay, publicity director, said it can be conservatively estimated 125,000 people from all parts of Canada, the United States and other countries have visited the Dinosaur Trail and other points of interest in the Drumheller Valley.

One of the biggest attractions scheduled for the museum should be ready for viewing before next summer, according to reports.

Latest word from the National Museum in Ottawa indicates that a dinosaur skeleton should be ready for delivery in March or April.

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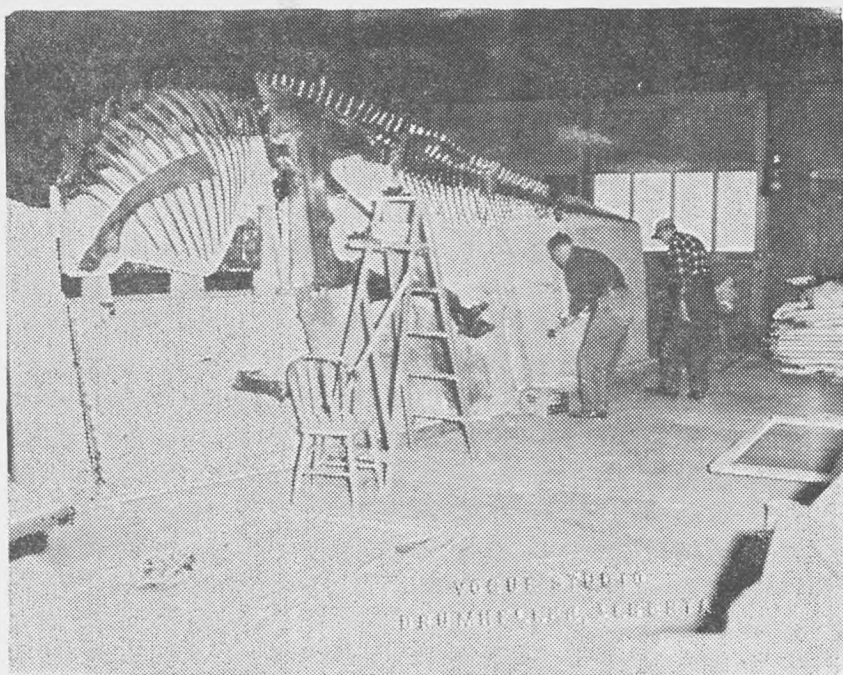
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DINOSAUR SKELETON BEING ASSEMBLED IN MUSEUM.

APPRECIATION

The sixth annual publication of the Badlands of the Red Deer River, 1962, is now in circulation. I again wish to thank the many advertisers for their continued support; also, the City of Drumheller and the Alberta Travel Bureau for their wonderful co-operation.

The reading material supplied by various organizations and individuals have given much authentic and interesting information of the Badlands which has resulted in a tremendous increase in tourism and is much appreciated.

The distribution is through the advertisers, the Drumheller and District Museum, Alberta Travel Bureau, Calgary Tourist and Information Bureau, Calgary Tourist and Convention Association and Tourist Bureaus at Fort Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Banff, Red Deer, Edmonton, Saskatoon, etc.

The mailing list includes: Universities, Colleges, Historical Societies, Libraries and other organizations as well as many individuals from Coast to Coast including the U.S.A.

The advertisers will appreciate your patronage. They will gladly furnish information pertaining to points of interest in the Badlands which could add much pleasure to your visit.

A tip to the Tourist—Visit the Drumheller and District Museum first.

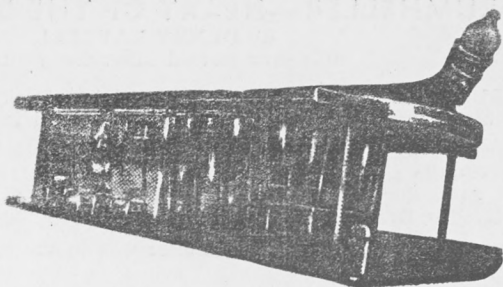
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—T. B. McFARLANE.

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DRUMHELLER—HEART OF THE BIG COUNTRY

By DENNY LAYZELL

(Calgary Herald Magazine Editor)

DRUMHELLER — They call this thriving Alberta city the heart of The Big Country and there's more than a little truth in the assertion.

Farming and ranching, with some of the best land in Alberta, spans out over a 40-mile radius, there's a mining district stretching for 20 miles, an oil and gas industry over a 20-mile radius, and the tourist attraction of the world-famous Drumheller badlands stretches for 20 miles along the valley.

There was a day when Drumheller was in the spotlight as a rough-and-rowdy mining centre.

Mining, it is true, still plays a part in its economy but, now, it is better known as the centre of a diversified district and its youthful and energetic mayor, mayor, Eneas "Tosh" Toshach, has bold plans to make it a major shopping centre—drawing some of Calgary's trade—and also a city of many and diversified industries to assure a balanced economy.

A recent survey, made on behalf of the city, pointed out Drumheller has all the necessary requirements for industrial development. These include cheap coal for heating and steam purposes; locally produced natural gas; competitively priced electricity; sufficient water for industrial purposes; adequate waste disposal facilities; good road and rail connections, and available industrial sites.

"If anyone wants to start an industry in Drumheller we'll give them ten cent gas, land on which to build at \$7 an acre, and we'll match the commercial rate for electricity anywhere in Alberta" Mayor Toshach stated in beating the big drum for the heart of the Big Country.

Drumheller, located 88 road miles northeast of Calgary, has a population of about 3,000 in the city proper while it is estimated an additional 5,000 live in the hamlets along the Red Deer River Valley within a six-mile radius of the centre.

TOWNSITE FORMED IN 1910

Drumheller was named after Samuel Drumheller who conceived the idea of forming a townsite in 1910 when the area was populated by farmers and ranchers. Drumheller bought the townsite from Thomas P. Greentree, the original settler.

Coal was discovered in the 1890s in the valley but it was not commercially mined until 1911 when large leases were issued to the operators by the government.

The CNR came to Drumheller that year and the CPR followed in 1912.

The school district was formed in 1911 and a municipal hospital came into being in 1919.

Drumheller was incorporated as a village in 1913, as a town in 1916 and as a city in 1930.

The city is now governed by a mayor, elected for a two-year term, and six councillors, three elected each year for a two-year term. Policies set by council are carried out by a city manager.

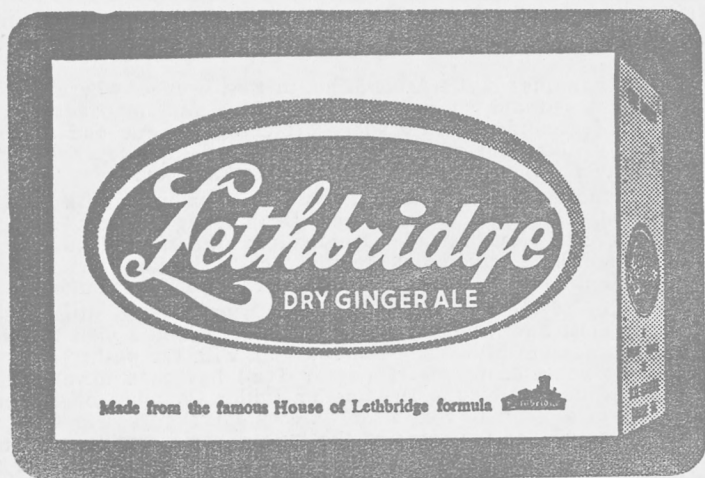
Mayor Toshach, born in Drumheller in 1928, is about to embark on his fifth year as senior magistrate, having been returned recently by acclamation. City manager is Don Guidolin, also a local product.

Mayor Toshach waxes rhapsodic whenever he talks about his city and he is convinced that it is on the verge of a boom with more industries, a growing population and added facilities. And, he boasts proudly, the city is in solid financial condition with over a hundred thousand dollars in the bank.

He is also extremely proud of the recreational facilities at Drumheller and claims it is second to none in the province.

"We have a swimming pool, a fine museum, a golf club, a gun club, tennis courts, a fine curling rink and skating rink, plenty of playgrounds

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and parks, camping facilities, a football park, horseback trails and we support hockey, baseball and football, in fact about all the popular sports", he says.

VAST TRADING AREA

Drumheller's trading area today stretches north to Stettler, east to the Saskatchewan border, south to Duchess and west to Beiseker with a population of approximately 44,000 within a 50-mile radius.

Principal industries and resources are coal with four major mines producing in the district, oil and gas with 286 producing wells, wheat, coarse grains, livestock and dairy products, gravel, sand, bentonite and other clays.

In recent years Drumheller and district has become famous through the medium of its wheat kings—Ricky Sharpe, Howard Roppel, Ron Leonhardt and Jerry Leiske—and its wheat queen, Gail Adams.

The city boasts a 110-bed municipal hospital and a senior citizens' home, nine churches, three banks, five hotels and a motel, a theatre and a drive-in and three grain elevators with a capacity of 520,000 bushels. There are five schools in the city with a total enrolment of approximately 1,200.

Of particular note in a visit to the Drumheller Valley is its famed badlands, Dinosaur Trail and museum and the mines which are still in operation.

One of the mines is the Atlas Mine, in East Coulee, where 110 men are presently employed and where Hugh Crawford is mine manager. Here, about 400 feet underground and in a shaft stretching for one and a half miles, approximately 1,300 tons of coal are being mined each day and then transported by private railway from the mine site to East Coulee.

For the tourist, however, there is nothing to compare with the Dinosaur Trail, the world's largest little church, Drumheller museum with its hundreds of interesting exhibits and Drumheller's own special dinosaur, 40 feet long and 20 feet high, situated at the approach to the Red Deer River Bridge. In addition there are the hoodoos along the road to East Coulee.

The valley of the Red Deer, in which Drumheller is situated, contains some of the most awe-inspiring scenery in Alberta and a visit to this graveyard of the dinosaurs provides a concrete link with the past.

Over the years an official Dinosaur Trail has been developed, having been initiated in 1939 by the Drumheller Junior Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of a picnic to which the Calgary Jaycees were invited. A specified route was needed for some of the guests who were expected to arrive late so arrows were made to point out two routes from Drumheller to Munson Ferry.

30-MILE LOOP

At present the Dinosaur Trail forms a 30-mile loop through the scenic badlands. Beginning one-quarter mile north of the new bridge across the Red Deer at Drumheller, the trail runs five miles west to the world's largest little church, north for five miles, then west to Munson Ferry, with a three-mile detour to Horsethief's Canyon Viewpoint in the West Drumheller oil

(Continued On Following Page)

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field. From Munson Ferry a two mile dirt road leads to the dinosaur bone area. The return from Munson Ferry leads south out of the valley for a mile, then down the Orkney Hill and back to Drumheller on the south side of the valley.

Various residents of the valley have made extensive collections of fossil remains found along the Dinosaur Trail and many are preserved in the local museum. Most easily located by visitors to the valley are petrified woods, petrified tropical fruits, cones, crystalized shells and the juniper wood which can be fashioned into beautiful figurines.

The whole area, including the wind-washed hoodoos eight miles east of Drumheller, is a paradise for the color photographer as the canyons, hoodoos, mesas and pill boxes in their variegated color of stratification make spectacular pictures.

The Little Church was built and placed on the Dinosaur Trail by the residents of Drumheller and district. It is a very small but practical little church seating six people and all denominations are invited to use it.

Its tiny steeple houses a bell which once rang out from a speeding CPR locomotive and the stained glass windows lend an atmosphere of quiet and peace.

The resting pilgrim may choose a recording by a minister of his own faith or listen to a hymn recorded by choirs of Drumheller churches.

It is estimated the church has accommodated some 50,000 visitors a year since it was officially opened in July, 1958.

Drumheller's museum, located on Second Street East since May, 1960, was started in 1955 in the clubhouse at the Rotary swimming pool. Among its new and modern displays are ones depicting the geology of the badlands, the inland sea, the petrified forest and coal.

Also in the museum is a mural which was painted and donated by the Drumheller Art Club in 1957 and which accurately depicts the dinosaurs of the Cretaceous period found in the badlands of the Red Deer River valley.

THIS IS THE BIG COUNTRY

Perhaps The Big Country, of which Drumheller is the hub, is best summed up in the words of T. W. Dowson of Drumheller who wrote:

"... It's a country of swishing grain fields; miles and miles of rolling cattle country; a country of oil wells and some of the most amazing sights man has ever seen. The Big Country is a red and gold sunrise in the east, and it's a purple and silver sunset in the west. It is a clean south wind and a pale blue sky. It's a flower on a cactus, or a dust cloud raised or a herd of cattle. It is the tippie leaning into the hillside waiting for another load of coal, and too, it's the man standing bareheaded in the field, letting the good grain trickle through his fingers.

"The Big Country is all of this and more. It is the roar of diesel engines driving a bit into the earth. It is the glint on a silver oil field battery tank, and it is the whistling rumble of a locomotive thundering through the dark prairie night.

(Continued On Following Page)

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"The Big Country is many things to its many people; a child running for a yellow school bus, a four-man orchestra playing to a laughing crowd in a community hall in a small prairie town, or the crack of a .22 rifle as the apprentice deer slayer practices on a bobbing rabbit.

It is a country which has lived a full life of adventure—a colorful life. It has been shrouded in gunsmoke in its day, and drifted over with earth in the summers of dusty days gone by. It has been mantled with crisp, clean snow in winters, and crocuses in the spring, of every year since time began.

"The Big Country has everything a man could ever want—not sky-scrapers nor mile upon mile of cluttered concrete sidewalks or hard-top road. The Big Country has a softness, an openness; a cleanness that you can find nowhere else in the world.

"For in the beginning the Lord made Heaven and earth and he took a bit of each and set them down in this part of Alberta; now known far and wide as The Big Country."

RECORD YEAR AT MUSEUM

1961 has been a record year for attendance at the Drumheller Museum, although there is still two months figures which have yet to be included in the final total. Attendance this year from January 1st to October 31st, was 26,721, which is well above the 12-month total for 1960 of 18,664. As November and December 1961 attendance still has to be added to the first ten months of 1961, the total increase for the year 1961 over 1960 will be in the neighborhood of 9,000.

The largest attendance, of course, was in July and August, of this year, when 17,366 registered, a large increase over the two corresponding vacation months in 1960.

From the foregoing museum attendance total, says publicity director John A. Mackay, it can be conservatively estimated that some 125,000 from all parts of Alberta, Canada, United States and from a great number of other countries visited the Dinosaur Trail and other points of tourist interest in the Drumheller Valley.

The largest attraction in the Dinosaur Valley to date should be ready for viewing before the next summer vacation season. Latest word from the National Museum in Ottawa states the dinosaur skeleton should be delivered in Drumheller sometime around March or April and ready for viewing shortly after.

—The Drumheller Mail, Dec. 6th, 1961.

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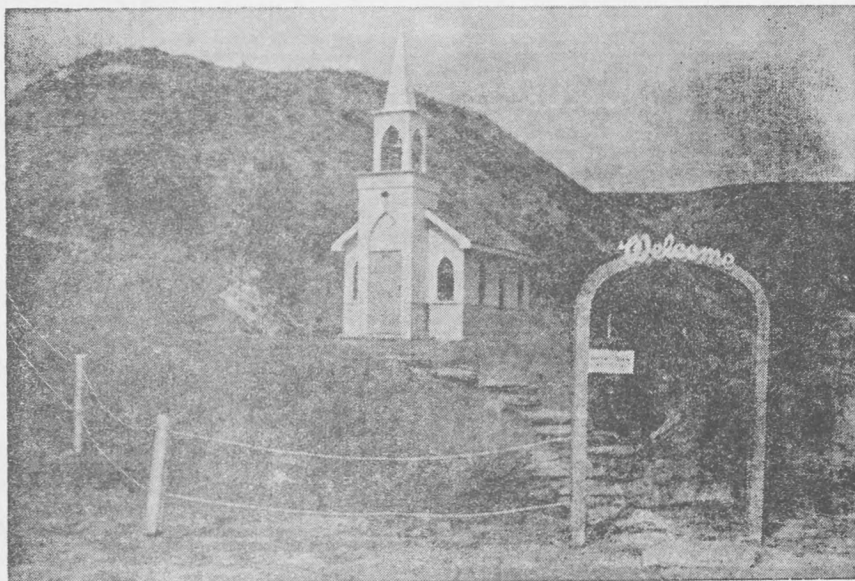
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